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SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

JUNE, 1990

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EMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPANSION SLOWS

South Carolina's economy, experiencing seasonal educational job losses coupled with a slowing growth rate, produced only 3,500 nonfarm jobs in June. The state's unemployment rate increased for the second consecutive month from 4.2% to 4.9%. South Carolina's unemployment figure, however, bettered the national unemployment rate of 5.3% reported for June. Total nonfarm employment in the state, on the other hand, reached a new all-time high of 1,562,900 on the strength of tourism-related gains in trade and services. These two divisions provided 5,900 or 61% of the 9,700 private-sector jobs created in June. Record levels of employment were reported in 5 of 7 major industries for the third consecutive month. In the public sector, employment dropped 6,200 to 284,600 with losses in state and local government of 2,200 and 4,400, respectively. The federal job count was up 400 over the month.

TRADE AND SERVICE JOB COUNTS SET NEW ALL-TIME HIGHS

The state's private sector continued to attempt to rebuff recessionary pressures despite scattered plant closings and temporary layoffs with the aid of a strong trade and service economic mix. Tourism pumped job growth in trade up 3,900 in June as retailers hired 3,500 additional workers. Within retail trade, eating and drinking places, food stores, and miscellaneous retail outlets benefited the most from job gains related to tourist activities. In services, hotels and other lodging places led a 2,000 increase with the addition of 1,200 employees. Membership organizations, business services, health services, and legal services also registered sharp monthly employment expansion in helping to offset the impact of a 2,900 decline in educational services. Female nonfarm employment across the state was down 700 to 743,000 because of the seasonal decrease in female dominated educational positions. However, female employees accounted for the majority of new hires in trade and services with an increase of 2,800 in June.

The state's coastal resort areas all experienced increased joblessness, despite healthy tourism-related hiring during June. The increase was mainly attributed to a large influx of students into the summer job market. Charleston's unemployment rate, climbing the sharpest, rose from 3.2% to 3.9%. Georgetown and Horry counties' jobless rates increased from 5.6% to 6.1% and 4.6% to 4.8%, respectively. Beaufort county continues to boast the state's lowest unemployment rate despite an increase of 0.3 percentage point.

CONSTRUCTION; FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE; AND TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES CONTINUE TO EXPAND

Construction projects in South Carolina continued to provide good employment opportunities for construction workers as employment hit an all-time high of 103,000 with the hiring of 1,800 workers in June. Special trade contractors led the increase with 1,100 jobs or 61% of the monthly gain. Highway and street construction also created an additional 100 positions during the month. The job counts in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities were at record highs of 72,600 and 65,200, respectively. Employment in former category rose 1,000 on the strength of seasonal growth in real estate and hiring at depository institutions. Transportation and public utilities, up 700, registered solid increases in trucking and warehousing, and water transportation of 200 each during June. The state's mining employment held steady at 1,800 over the month.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT INCREASES

South Carolina's manufacturing employment rose for the third consecutive month despite scattered plant closings and temporary layoffs. Employment rose 300 to 389,300 with durable goods (+400) accounting for the entire monthly increase. The nondurable-good division dropped 100 in June because of job losses in the textile and apparel industries. The manufacturing workweek rose 0.1 hour to 40.6 hours helping to compensate for the reduced worker count. Average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased $0.06 to $8.84. Nationally, the manufacturing workweek held steady at 41.0 hours in June, and average hourly earnings prior to seasonal adjustment declined $0.01 to $9.96. After seasonal adjustment, production workers experienced a 0.3% increase in hourly earnings with both hourly and weekly earnings up 4.0% over the year. South Carolina's manufacturing productivity index rose 0.3 point for the

second consecutive month. The productivity index at 106.0 in June was 3.2 points below the year-ago level of 109.2. Productivity in durable goods rose 1.3 points while nondurable goods experienced a 0.1 point decline. Employment increases in durables fueled the rise in productivity over the month.

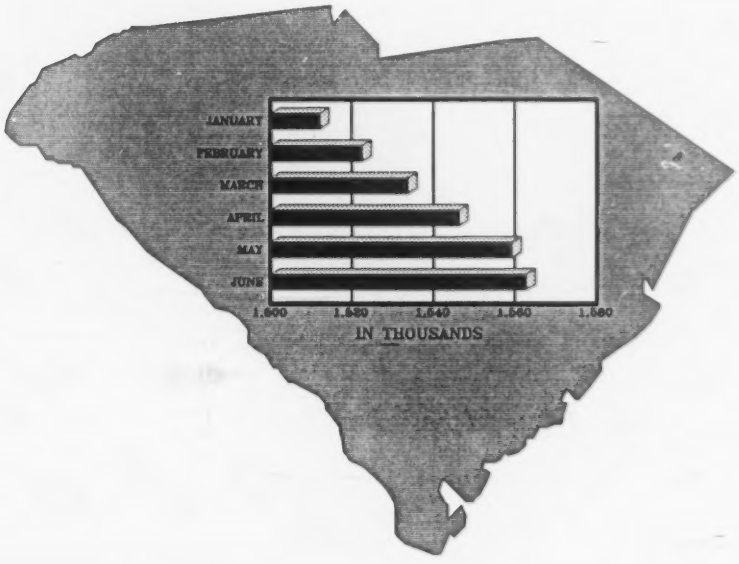
EDUCATIONAL LOSSES SEEN IN GOVERNMENT

The state's public sector experienced large drops in educational employment in June for the second consecutive month. Public education in state and local government (+1,500) and other state government (+200) provided a nominal offset during the month.

OUTLOOK:

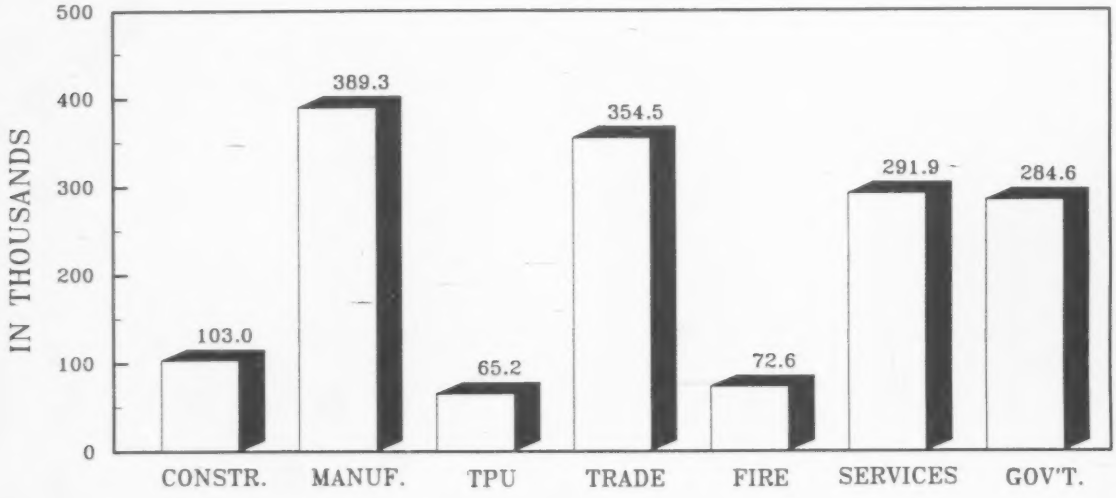
South Carolina's economy is expected to produce moderate nonfarm job growth in July. Private sector employment should continue to expand, but at a slower pace because of layoffs and widespread vacations in manufacturing. Government employment should decline further as educational jobs conclude for the summer.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
JANUARY - JUNE, 1990

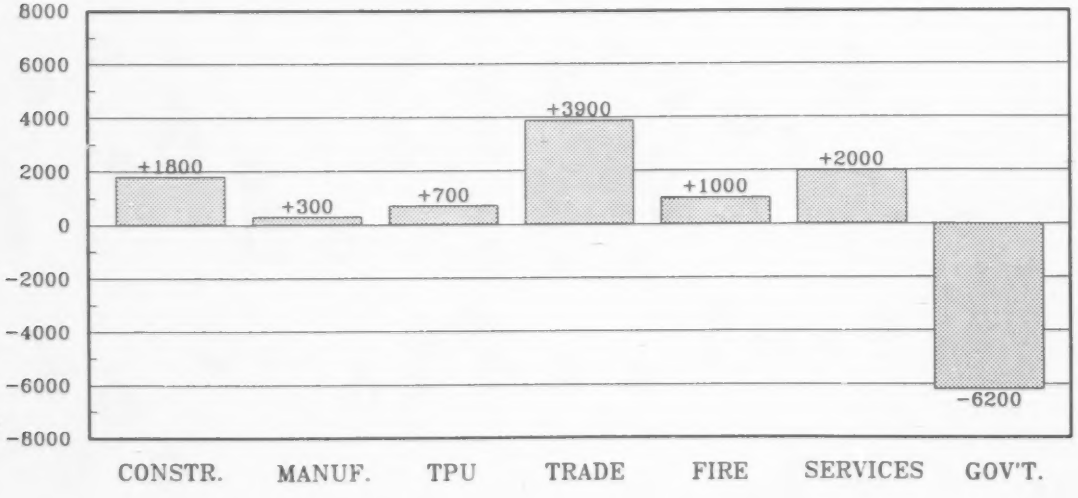


* DATA FOR JUNE 1990 IS PRELIMINARY DATA WHICH IS SUBJECT TO REVISION.

SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT JUNE, 1990



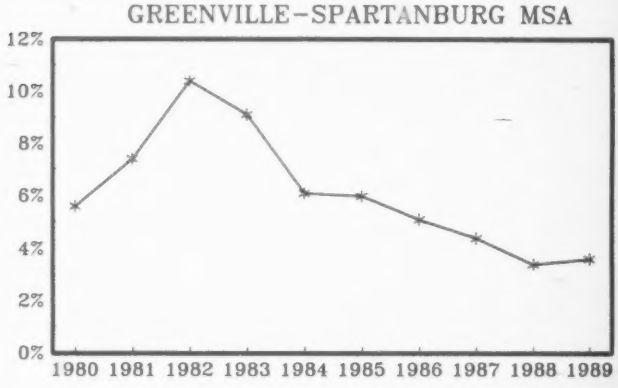
SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT NET CHANGE MAY, 1990 TO JUNE, 1990



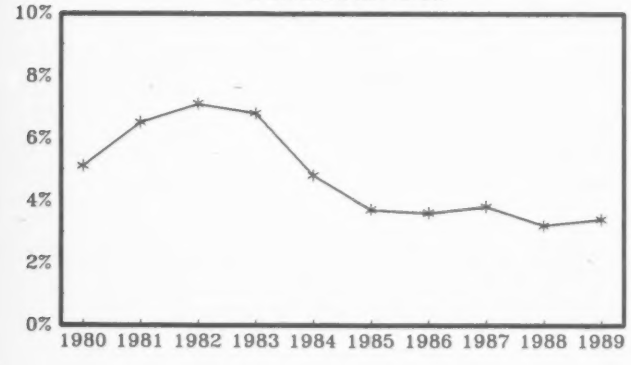
SOUTH CAROLINA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
FOR STATEWIDE AND MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS
UNADJUSTED PERCENT – ANNUAL AVERAGES
1980–1989

STATEWIDE

GREENVILLE–SPARTANBURG MSA



COLUMBIA MSA



CHARLESTON MSA

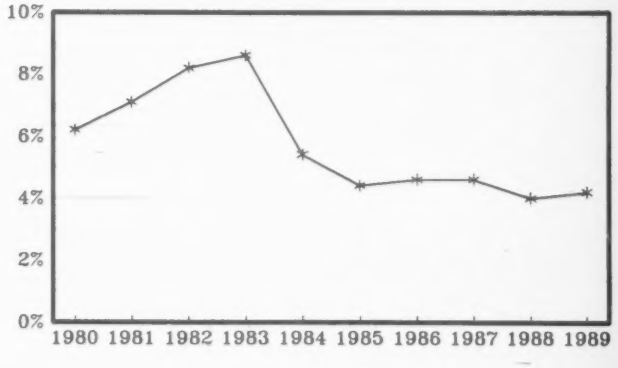


TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

June, 1990

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,784,300	1,728,400	1,720,100	1,751,200	1,714,600	1,687,000
Total Employment	1,697,200	1,655,700	1,629,900	1,673,700	1,640,300	1,606,400
Total Unemployment	87,100	72,700	90,200	77,500	74,300	80,600
Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.2	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	246,570	236,840	230,520	245,640	238,510	240,470
Total Employment	237,300	229,290	219,330	236,480	230,460	230,880
Total Unemployment	9,260	7,550	11,190	9,160	8,050	9,590
Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.2	4.9	3.7	3.4	4.0

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	356,260	345,190	342,640
Total Employment	341,150	332,730	328,700
Total Unemployment	15,120	12,460	13,940
Unemployment Rate	4.2	3.6	4.1

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	126,307	124,640	125,569	124,836	125,004	124,111
Total Employment	119,605	118,277	118,719	118,389	118,350	117,542
Total Unemployment	6,702	6,363	6,850	6,447	6,653	6,569
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson (Anderson County), Florence (Florence County) Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #13 under the appropriate counties.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK 2000

Occupational employment in South Carolina is projected to exceed 1.8 million workers by the year 2000, up 32.2 percent from 1986. Service occupations will likely experience the most rapid growth over the period, increasing 56.5 percent. Services will be followed by marketing and sales occupations with a projected pickup of 42.8 percent. Operators, fabricators, and laborers, despite a projected upturn of only 10.3 percent, will comprise the largest occupational group with over 354,000 jobs.

EMPLOYMENT FOR MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
1986 and 2000 With Percent Change

	Estimated 1986 Employment	Projected 2000 Employment	Percent Change
Total, All Occupations	1,391,750	1,839,880	+32.2
Executive, Administrative and Management occupations	103,660	145,980	+40.8
Professional, Paraprofessional and Technical occupations	214,940	300,930	+40.0
Marketing and Sales occupations	149,080	212,830	+42.8
Administrative Support occupations, Clerical	195,960	252,800	+29.0
Service occupations	188,400	294,770	+56.5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery occupations	11,580	16,450	+42.1
Precision Production, Craft and Repair occupations	206,730	261,680	+26.6
Operators, Fabricators and Laborers	321,410	354,440	+10.3

Comparable employment data for 700 detailed occupations for the state, MSA's and 5 sub-state geographic areas are currently being developed. The publications will also include industry employment data.

For more information on employment projections, contact the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, OES Unit, P.O. Box 995, Columbia, SC 29202.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA'S)

Strong seasonal job gains in construction; trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate pushed employment levels to record highs in all three metropolitan areas in June, despite a number of layoffs in manufacturing and seasonal education-related setbacks in the public sector. Overall, 2,600 jobs were added in the metro areas with Charleston providing 50% of the growth, followed by Greenville at 27% and Columbia at 23%. The metropolitan areas continued to outpace the rest of the state by providing 74.2% of the total jobs gained in the state over the month. From June, 1989 until June, 1990, the metropolitan areas produced 20,400 new jobs.

A number of notable activities shaped the employment picture in the three metropolitan areas in June. First, seasonal gains occurred in trade; construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Trade added 1,800 new jobs to the metro areas primarily in the retail sector in tourism-sensitive industries such as eating and drinking places, and general merchandise stores. Pleasant weather conditions allowed construction to post its sharpest gain so far in 1990, adding 1,900 workers to the metro area payrolls. Finance, insurance, and real estate, mostly due to seasonal increases in real estate and the hiring of student workers at insurance companies and banking institutions, rose 600 in June, the biggest jump this year.

The second notable occurrence in June was the ending of the school year causing the layoff of a number of nonfaculty educational workers such as cafeteria workers, bus drivers, and maintenance workers. Overall, 2,200 fewer persons were employed in the government sector for June.

The end of the school year also brought about a setback in educational services, putting a stop to the sharp expansion seen in services over the previous few months. There were, however, some service industries posting significant gains in June such as temporary employment agencies and other business services. Overall, services lost 100 employees over the month in the metro areas with Greenville losing 400 workers, and Columbia and Charleston adding 200 and 100, respectively.

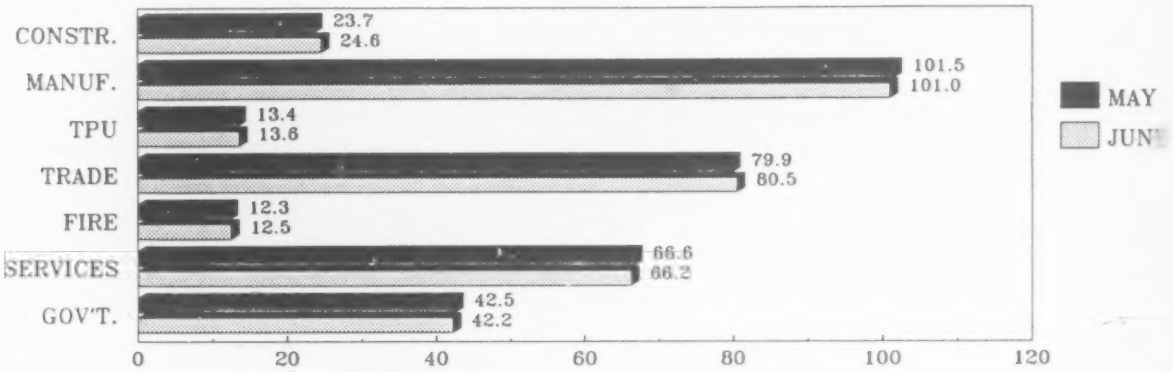
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA'S)

Finally, employment in manufacturing in the three metropolitan areas was up in June despite a number of layoffs in textile and apparel industries in the Greenville-Spartanburg area. These layoffs caused manufacturing employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area to drop by 500 over the month. The other two MSA's each saw a 300 job increase in manufacturing in June with the advances scattered across a number of durable and nondurable industries. Transportation and public utilities showed little movement over the month with a total of 500 new jobs added in the metropolitan areas.

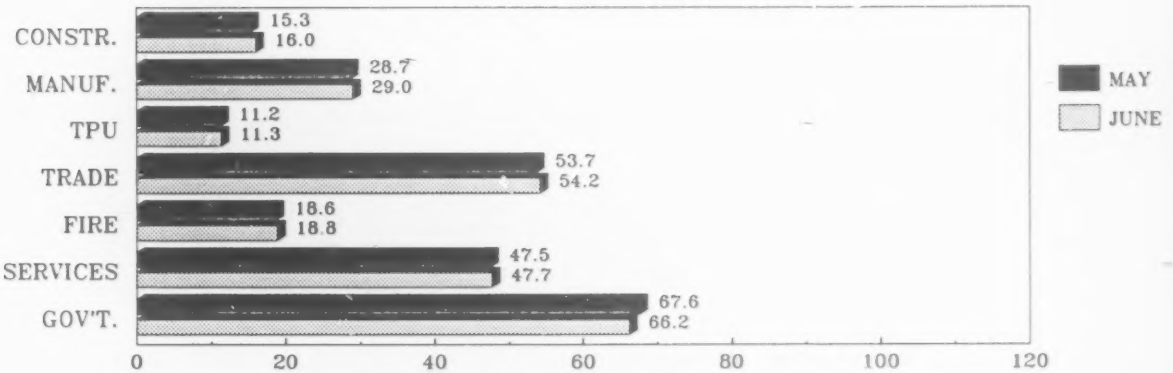
The continued influx of new job seekers, such as graduating students, into the work force pushed the unemployment rate up in many of the metro counties. However, several of these counties managed to maintain some of the lowest rates in the state. Berkeley County had the lowest rate of any county in the metropolitan areas at 3.5% followed by Lexington and Dorchester Counties at 3.6% each. Spartanburg and Pickens Counties, with a number of layoffs occurring in manufacturing, had the highest rates in the metro regions at 4.7% and 4.8%, respectively.

SOUTH CAROLINA MSA EMPLOYMENT
JUNE, 1990 COMPARED TO MAY, 1990

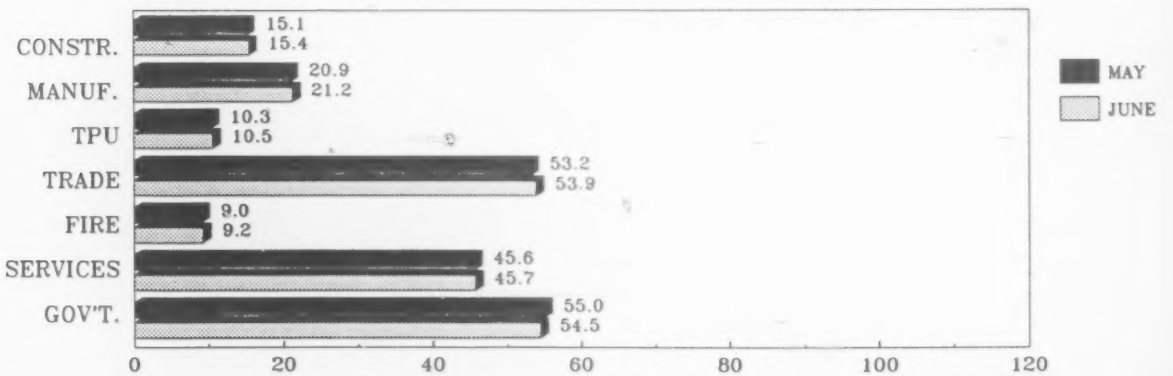
GREENVILLE–SPARTANBURG MSA



COLUMBIA MSA



CHARLESTON MSA



SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Hot and dry weather conditions prevailed over much of South Carolina in June. Some crops were beginning to show signs of drought stress. However, scattered showers were received in some areas, but a general rainfall is needed soon for continued crop growth and development. Soil moisture ratings by the week ending June 24 declined to 37% very short, 58% short, and 5% adequate. The average number of days for fieldwork and other outdoor activities was 6.0.

FIELD CROPS

Soybean planting continued in areas with adequate soil moisture, but was delayed in drier areas. The crop condition declined to 66% fair and 34% good. The lack of moisture was also beginning to cause stress problems in the corn crop. Rainfall was badly needed in most areas as the crop began to approach the critical pollination stage. Overall, the crop condition was fair. Some cotton growers treated their field for bollworms. The crop condition was 70% fair and 30% good. The tobacco topping was very active with early harvesting by the week ending June 24. The condition of the crop remained at fair-to-good. Planting of sorghum continued with the crop condition rated at fair-to-good. The sweet potato planting continued well ahead of normal with the overall condition rated as good.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The cantaloupe and watermelon harvest continued at an above average pace. Both crops were rated in good condition. The condition of the peach crop continued to be rated fair, as harvesting of the crop progressed ahead of the normal pace. (Based on June 1 conditions, South Carolina's 1990 peach production is expected to total 100 million pounds. Total production at this level is 63% below the 1989 crop of 270 million pounds, and the lowest since 1983. Reprinted from **S.C. Farm Facts**, June 14, 1990.) Tomatoes were rated in good condition statewide, while all other vegetables were rated in the fair-

to-good category.

EMPLOYMENT

There were approximately **6,111** seasonal farm workers employed throughout South Carolina during June.

S.C. WEEKLY CROP STATISTICS
Week Ending June 24, 1990

Crop	Phase	Percent Completed Current	Year Ago
Cantaloupe	Harvested	22	19
Corn	Silked	66	39
Cotton	Squaring	32	19
Peaches	Harvested	35	22
Sorghum	Planted	83	45
Soybeans	Planted	87	73
Sweet Potatoes	Planted	93	80
Tobacco	Topped	55	21
Watermelons	Harvested	21	13

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The national unemployment rate dropped 0.1 point to 5.2% in June . . . marking the second consecutive monthly decline. While June's unemployment figures were positive, the employment gains seen over the month were very sluggish at 40,000 compared to about four times that amount a year earlier. Some of the difference can be explained by the layoff of 55,000 temporary census workers. Because the labor force is also growing at a lower rate than in previous years, the unemployment rate has not skyrocketed. Fewer teenagers and women entering the work force are the main reasons for the smaller total work force. Employment gains in June were found in services (+115,000), transportation and public utilities (+15,000), and mining (+2,000) while setbacks were seen in manufacturing (-30,000), construction (-14,000), and government (-50,000). Finance, insurance, and real estate; and retail trade remained about unchanged over the month.

The average weekly pay for the nation's factory workers rose $4.06 to $444.70 in June . . . Average hourly earnings also were up, advancing $0.02 to $10.82. Average weekly hours for those factory workers remained the same over the month at a seasonally adjusted 41.0 hours as did overtime's 3.8 hours.

Producer prices of finished goods climbed a moderate 0.2% in June . . . following a 0.3% rise in May. These figures could have been a deciding factor in the Fed's decision to ease credit somewhat for the first time since December, 1989. However, excluding the volatile food and energy prices, producer prices were up 0.6% over the month, with much of the increase coming in tobacco and automobile prices. Producer prices of intermediate goods (those that require some processing) fell 0.2 % in June while crude-good prices plunged 2.4%.

After three consecutive months of declines, retail sales rose 0.5% in June . . . hinting that consumer spending may be on the upswing. Automobile sales, which had not seen an increase since November, expanded a modest 0.1% in June. Excluding the erratic automobile market, retail sales rose 0.7% in June. Sales of durable goods, those that last more than three years, declined 0.1% in June while nondurable goods sales surged 0.9%.

Housing starts dropped for the fifth consecutive month in June . . . reaching its lowest level since October, 1982. The annual rate in June was 1,177,000 - a 2.3% decrease from a month earlier. Analysts called these figures an indication that the housing industry had entered at least a recession, if not a depression.

The Consumer Price Index rose 0.5% to 129.9 in June . . . causing inflation worries to arise again, although many of the economic indicators continued to point to a sluggish economy. The further easing of credit to boost the economy could cause inflation to skyrocket. Excluding food and energy, consumer prices increased 0.4% in June. Some of the industries responsible for the higher consumer prices were gasoline (+2.5%), meat and poultry (+1.5), fruits and vegetables (+1.5%), medical care (+0.7%), and food and beverages (+0.7%).

A glimmer of hope for the ailing manufacturing industry was seen in two separate reports in June . . . First, industry output increased 0.4% over the month bringing the nation's factory capacity use up to 83.5% from 83.3% a month earlier. A temporary surge in utilities due to the June heatwave was the primary cause, but production in other manufacturing industries such as paper, chemicals, appliances, and business equipment was up as well. In a separate report, the Purchasing Group Index, which is compiled based on orders, production, employment and other indicators in manufacturing, reached 51.1%, with anything above 50% indicating a sign of expansion. While these two reports showed signs of improvement in manufacturing, it should be noted that 30,000 manufacturing workers were laid off in June.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
BASE YEAR 1982-1984 = 100.0

June, 1990

	South Carolina		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.84	$ 8.78	$ 8.51
Average Weekly Earnings	$358.90	$355.59	$352.31
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$276.29	$275.22	$283.89

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.74	$ 8.72	$ 8.34
Average Weekly Earnings	$360.96	$360.14	$343.61
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$277.88	$278.75	$276.88

	Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.07	$ 9.06	$ 8.67
Average Weekly Earnings	$383.66	$383.24	$359.80
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$295.35	$296.63	$289.93

TABLE 2 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
BASE YEAR 1982-1984 = 100.0

June, 1990

	Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.19	$ 9.17	$ 9.21
Average Weekly Earnings	$348.30	$345.71	$364.72
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$268.13	$267.58	$293.89

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.82	$ 10.80	$ 10.44
Average Weekly Earnings	$444.70	$440.64	$429.08
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$342.34	$341.05	$345.75

TABLE 3

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

June, 1990

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	106.0	105.7	109.2
Durable-Good Productivity Index	124.6	123.3	124.2
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	97.9	98.0	102.6
Textile Productivity Index	91.1	91.4	95.5
Apparel Productivity Index	89.3	89.3	92.8

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

June, 1990

				Unadjusted percent change to June, 1990 from-	
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	May 1990	Jun. 1989
All items	129.9	129.2	124.1	+0.5	+4.7

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI–RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired / Annual Income Desired	Relocate? / Location of * Applicant
Social Worker	81	None	N/A	16	Full / 12,000	Yes / Beaufort
Weigher	28	None	N/A	12	Full / 10,400	No / Chester
Supervisor Spinning	99	None	N/A	12	Full / 27,500	Yes / Conway
Professor	36	Analyst Program Dir.	24	19	Full / 20,000	Yes / Florence
Manager Regional	36	Manager Sales	99	14	Full / 50,000	Yes / Gaffney
Accountant	99	Purchaser	99	16	Full / 40,000	Yes / Greenville
Supervisor	99	None	N/A	16	Full / 25,000	Yes / Greenwood
Teacher Elementary	99	None	N/A	16	Full / 23,000	Yes / Hampton
Manager Retail	99	None	N/A	16	Full / 20,000	Yes / Hartsville
Cashier	06	None	N/A	12	Full / 8,320	Yes / Kingstree
Administrative Clerk	23	None	N/A	12	Full / 12,000	No / Lancaster
Purchasing Agent	48	Production Estimator	25	15	Full / 30,000	Yes / Marion
Personnel Manager	99	None	N/A	16	Full / 45,000	No / Newberry

* There are currently more than 93,685 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini–resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in you area for further information.

Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1990

	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Net Change From: May 1990	Net Change From: Jun. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1562.9	1559.4	1515.2	+ 3.5	+47.7
Total Private.....	1278.3	1268.6	1247.0	+ 9.7	+31.3
Mining.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Construction.....	103.0	101.2	92.8	+ 1.8	+10.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Building....	13.2	13.1	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Highway and Street Construction.....	3.7	3.5	3.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	9.5	9.6	9.1	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Special Trade Contractors.....	49.6	48.5	45.8	+ 1.1	+ 3.8
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning.....	11.4	11.5	11.4	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Electrical Work.....	11.4	10.9	10.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5).....	389.3	389.0	392.1	+ 0.3	- 2.8
Durable Goods.....	135.5	135.1	136.4	+ 0.4	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods.....	253.8	253.9	255.7	- 0.1	- 1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	65.2	64.5	64.2	+ 0.7	+ 1.0
Trucking and Warehousing.....	20.0	19.8	20.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.0
Water Transportation.....	3.4	3.2	3.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Communications.....	12.6	12.5	12.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Telephone Communications.....	8.5	8.4	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services.....	16.1	16.0	16.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric Services.....	9.7	9.6	9.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services.....	4.0	4.0	4.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	354.5	350.6	346.9	+ 3.9	+ 7.6
Wholesale Trade.....	61.7	61.3	61.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods.....	34.7	34.6	34.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.....	10.2	10.2	10.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods.....	27.0	26.7	26.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Groceries and Related Products.....	9.3	9.1	9.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line.....	4.2	4.1	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.....	3.9	3.8	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1990

	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Net Change From: May 1990	Net Change From: Jun. 1989
Retail Trade	292.8	289.3	285.3	+ 3.5	+ 7.5
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.8	12.6	12.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials	6.9	6.7	6.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	38.4	38.3	37.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Food Stores	29.5	29.5	28.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.5
Grocery Stores	50.3	49.8	49.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	72.6	71.6	69.6	+ 1.0	+ 3.0
Depository Institutions	22.1	21.8	22.2	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Commercial Banks	14.6	14.3	14.7	+ 0.3	- 0.1
National Commercial Banks	8.4	8.3	8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.5	14.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	7.3	7.3	7.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Services	291.9	289.9	279.5	+ 2.0	+12.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	27.0	25.8	27.6	+ 1.2	- 0.6
Health Services	58.7	58.1	54.5	+ 0.6	+ 4.2
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	11.4	11.3	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Hospitals	20.2	20.0	18.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Educational Services	18.6	21.5	18.6	- 2.9	+ 0.0
Colleges and Universities	10.1	11.9	10.5	- 1.8	- 0.4
Total Government	284.6	290.8	268.2	- 6.2	+16.4
Total Federal Government	47.0	46.6	40.0	+ 0.4	+ 7.0
Total State and Local Government	237.6	244.2	228.2	- 6.6	+ 9.4
Total State Government	92.6	94.8	87.0	- 2.2	+ 5.6
State Government Education	35.6	38.0	32.0	- 2.4	+ 3.6
Other State Government	57.0	56.8	55.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Total Local Government	145.0	149.4	141.2	- 4.4	+ 3.8
Local Government Education	79.7	85.6	79.5	- 5.9	+ 0.2
Other Local Government	65.3	63.8	61.7	+ 1.5	+ 3.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1990

	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Net Change From: May 1990	Net Change From: Jun. 1989
Manufacturing	389.3	389.0	392.1	+ 0.3	- 2.8
Durable Goods	135.5	135.1	136.4	+ 0.4	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	15.7	16.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.0	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	4.0	4.2	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.5	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.4	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.3	10.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.9
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.0	3.1	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	8.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	17.6	17.4	17.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.8	2.8	2.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.6	6.6	6.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	36.1	36.2	36.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.5	+ 0.0	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	7.5	7.5	7.8	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	21.8	21.8	23.3	+ 0.0	- 1.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.6	2.5	2.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.0	7.1	8.2	- 0.1	- 1.2
Transportation Equipment	11.2	11.1	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.4	5.3	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.7	3.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	253.8	253.9	255.7	- 0.1	- 1.9
Food and Kindred Products	16.2	16.1	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Meat Products	6.2	6.2	5.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Beverages	2.9	2.8	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Textile Mill Products	103.4	103.8	106.0	- 0.4	- 2.6
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	26.2	26.1	28.5	+ 0.1	- 2.3
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	26.4	26.7	27.9	- 0.3	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	8.9	9.0	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.1	17.1	13.8	+ 0.0	+ 3.3
Finishing Plants, Cotton	9.7	9.7	7.3	+ 0.0	+ 2.4
Finishing Plants, Manmade	6.5	6.5	5.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.7	10.4	- 0.1	- 0.8
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.8	8.9	9.5	- 0.1	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.5	7.5	7.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1990

	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Net Change From: May 1990	Net Change From: Jun. 1989
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	43.2	43.6	44.7	- 0.4	- 1.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	8.8	8.9	10.1	- 0.1	- 1.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts.....	5.5	5.5	6.4	+ 0.0	- 0.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	13.2	13.3	14.3	- 0.1	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Blouses and Shirts.	4.3	4.4	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Women's and Children's Undergarments.....	2.1	2.1	2.4	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Girls & Children's Outerwear.....	5.0	5.1	4.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories.....	2.2	2.3	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.....	10.9	10.9	9.9	+ 0.0	+ 1.0
Paper and Allied Products.....	17.0	16.8	16.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Paperboard Mills.....	3.5	3.4	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes.....	5.7	5.7	5.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products....	4.6	4.6	4.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing.....	11.6	11.5	11.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Newspapers.....	4.5	4.5	4.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Commercial Printing.....	4.8	4.8	5.0	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	35.9	35.8	36.6	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.....	14.9	14.9	16.1	+ 0.0	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals.....	3.0	2.9	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products.	25.6	25.5	23.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Else-..... where Classified.....	2.3	2.3	2.7	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, Not..... Elsewhere Classified.....	11.3	11.2	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1990

	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Net Change From: May 1990	Net Change From: Jun. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1544.9	1543.9	1498.5	+ 1.0	+46.4
Total Private.....	1257.4	1258.7	1227.8	- 1.3	+29.6
Construction.....	100.7	101.1	90.7	- 0.4	+10.0
Manufacturing.....	387.6	389.3	390.3	- 1.7	- 2.7
Durable Goods.....	134.4	134.7	135.3	- 0.3	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products.....	15.6	15.6	15.7	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures.....	4.2	4.2	4.5	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	11.2	11.3	10.3	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Primary Metal Industries.....	8.4	8.3	8.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products.....	17.4	17.3	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	35.6	35.9	35.8	- 0.3	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery.....	6.2	6.3	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	21.7	21.9	23.2	- 0.2	- 1.5
Nondurable Goods.....	253.2	254.6	255.1	- 1.4	- 1.9
Food and Kindred Products.....	16.2	16.1	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Textile Mill Products.....	103.2	103.9	105.8	- 0.7	- 2.6
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton.....	26.0	26.0	28.3	+ 0.0	- 2.3
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade.....	26.5	26.8	28.0	- 0.3	- 1.5
Knitting Mills.....	8.8	8.9	9.7	- 0.1	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	17.3	17.4	14.0	- 0.1	+ 3.3
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	9.4	9.6	10.2	- 0.2	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	43.2	43.7	44.7	- 0.5	- 1.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	8.7	8.9	10.0	- 0.2	- 1.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	13.2	13.3	14.3	- 0.1	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	11.0	11.0	10.0	+ 0.0	+ 1.0
Paper and Allied Products.....	16.9	16.9	16.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Printing and Publishing.....	11.4	11.4	11.5	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	35.8	36.0	36.5	- 0.2	- 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.....	14.8	14.9	16.0	- 0.1	- 1.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1990

	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Net Change From: May 1990	Net Change From: Jun. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	64.6	64.6	63.6	+ 0.0	+ 1.0
Trucking and Warehousing.....	19.7	19.8	19.7	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Communication.....	12.5	12.5	12.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.1	16.1	16.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	345.3	346.4	337.9	- 1.1	+ 7.4
Wholesale Trade.....	60.8	61.1	60.7	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Retail Trade.....	284.5	285.3	277.2	- 0.8	+ 7.3
General Merchandise Stores.....	38.6	38.8	37.3	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Food Stores.....	49.5	49.4	48.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.....	71.3	71.2	68.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.9
Insurance Carriers.....	15.4	15.5	14.8	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Services.....	286.1	284.3	274.0	+ 1.8	+12.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.....	23.8	23.8	24.4	+ 0.0	- 0.6
Educational Services.....	20.7	20.6	20.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Total Government.....	287.5	285.2	271.0	+ 2.3	+16.5
Total Federal Government.....	46.6	46.8	39.7	- 0.2	+ 6.9
Total State Government.....	96.0	94.1	90.2	+ 1.9	+ 5.8
Total Local Government.....	144.9	144.3	141.1	+ 0.6	+ 3.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jun. 1990	May 1989	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1989	Jun. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	340.6	339.9	334.2	243.2	242.6	241.3
Total Private.....	298.4	297.4	292.9	177.0	175.0	176.2
Construction and Mining.....	24.6	23.7	23.5	16.0	15.3	14.3
Special Trade Contractors.....	11.3	10.7	11.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	101.0	101.5	105.2	29.0	28.7	29.0
Durable Goods.....	33.9	33.7	34.0	13.9	13.8	14.0
Lumber and Wood Products Including... Furniture.....	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Primary Metal Industries and Fabri-.. cated Metal Products.....	6.4	6.4	6.4	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	13.3	13.2	13.3	-	-	-
Metalworking Machinery.....	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery.....	4.5	4.5	4.7	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment...	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.6
Computer and Office Equipment.....	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Electronic and Other Electric Equip-. ment.....	6.7	6.6	6.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods.....	67.1	67.8	71.2	15.1	14.9	15.0
Food and Kindred Products.....	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products.....	29.7	30.4	33.3	2.1	2.0	2.0
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton.....	8.6	8.5	10.0	-	-	-
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade....	7.9	8.3	9.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....	1.5	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	3.4	3.4	3.4	-	-	-
Carpets and Rugs.....	3.1	3.1	3.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	2.1	2.2	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	7.9	8.0	8.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outer and.... Underwear.....	3.5	3.5	3.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products.....	5.0	5.0	4.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.....	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	9.3	9.3	9.3	2.7	2.8	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.6	4.6	4.8	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jun. 1990	May 1989	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1989	Jun. 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities...	13.6	13.4	13.3	11.3	11.2	11.1
Communications.....	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	80.5	79.9	77.4	54.2	53.7	54.6
Wholesale Trade.....	18.7	18.6	18.0	12.9	12.9	13.1
Retail Trade.....	61.8	61.3	59.4	41.3	40.8	41.5
General Merchandise Stores.....	8.2	8.0	7.6	5.5	5.4	5.8
Food Stores.....	-	-	-	6.1	6.0	5.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.5	12.3	12.4	18.8	18.6	18.7
Insurance Carriers.....	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	5.5
Services.....	66.2	66.6	61.1	47.7	47.5	48.5
Health Services.....	11.0	11.0	10.7	9.1	9.1	8.9
Hospitals.....	3.1	3.1	2.9	-	-	-
Membership Organizations.....	-	-	-	2.4	2.3	3.0
Total Government.....	42.2	42.5	41.3	66.2	67.6	65.1
Total Federal Government.....	2.7	2.6	2.0	8.7	8.6	7.9
Total State and Local Government.....	39.5	39.9	39.3	57.5	59.0	57.2
Total State Government.....	11.4	11.6	11.9	37.0	37.8	37.3
Total Local Government.....	28.1	28.3	27.4	20.5	21.2	19.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE CHARLESTON AND ANDERSON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1990

	CHARLESTON			ANDERSON		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	210.4	209.1	198.3	53.1	53.7	54.6
Total Private.....	155.9	154.1	146.8	-	-	-
Construction and Mining.....	15.4	15.1	13.5	2.1	2.1	2.5
Manufacturing.....	21.2	20.9	20.9	20.0	20.2	20.8
Durable Goods.....	12.2	12.0	11.7	4.9	5.0	5.1
Lumber and Wood Products Including. Furniture.....	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.1	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industry and fabri-.. cated Metal Products.....	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment.....	2.1	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods.....	9.0	8.9	9.2	15.1	15.2	15.7
Textile Mill Products and Apparel..	2.6	2.6	2.7	8.6	8.8	9.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.9
Paper and Allied Products.....	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	10.5	10.3	10.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	53.9	53.2	50.5	12.4	12.5	12.3
Wholesale Trade.....	9.3	9.2	8.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade.....	44.6	44.0	41.8	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	9.2	9.0	9.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services.....	45.7	45.6	42.8	8.0	8.0	8.1
Total Government.....	54.5	55.0	51.5	7.4	7.7	7.7
Total Federal Government.....	20.5	20.4	20.1	-	-	-
Total State and Local Government.....	34.0	34.6	31.4	-	-	-
Total State Government.....	15.8	16.1	13.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government.....	18.2	18.5	17.6	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1990

	FLORENCE		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	54.0	54.4	53.6
Construction and Mining.....	3.0	3.0	2.9
Manufacturing.....	13.3	13.3	13.1
Durable Goods.....	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods.....	8.8	8.8	8.7
Textile Mill Products.....	3.0	3.0	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	2.0	2.1	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	13.0	13.0	13.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	3.6	3.6	3.5
Services.....	9.8	9.8	9.8
Total Government.....	9.4	9.8	9.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

June, 1990

	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Net Change From May 1990	Net Change From Jun. 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	743.0	743.7	721.9	- 0.7	+21.1
Total Private.....	573.8	569.9	561.6	+ 3.9	+12.2
Construction.....	9.9	9.7	8.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Manufacturing.....	158.1	157.9	161.0	+ 0.2	- 2.9
Durable Goods.....	43.2	43.1	43.9	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Lumber and Wood Products.....	2.3	2.3	2.5	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products.....	4.4	4.3	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.....	10.6	10.7	10.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electronic and other Electric Equipment...	11.7	11.7	12.6	+ 0.0	- 0.9
Instruments and Related Products.....	3.2	3.2	3.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Nondurable Goods.....	114.9	114.8	117.1	+ 0.1	- 2.2
Food and Kindred Products.....	5.1	5.1	4.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products.....	45.4	45.5	47.0	- 0.1	- 1.6
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton.....	11.3	11.2	12.2	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade.....	11.9	12.0	12.6	- 0.1	- 0.7
Knitting Mills.....	6.5	6.6	7.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	35.5	35.7	37.0	- 0.2	- 1.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	7.8	7.9	9.0	- 0.1	- 1.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	11.5	11.5	12.5	+ 0.0	- 1.0
Paper and Allied Products.....	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing.....	5.1	4.9	5.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	9.6	9.6	10.0	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod....	10.3	10.2	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	17.1	17.0	16.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Communications.....	5.9	5.8	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 10 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

June, 1990

	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Net Change From May 1990	Net Change From Jun. 1989
Wholesale and Retail Trade	179.6	177.4	174.6	+ 2.2	+ 5.0
Wholesale Trade	17.1	16.9	17.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.6	8.5	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	8.5	8.4	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	162.5	160.5	157.6	+ 2.0	+ 4.9
General Merchandise Stores	29.0	28.9	28.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Food Stores	23.6	23.3	22.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	46.8	46.2	45.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.8
Insurance Carriers	9.8	9.8	9.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Services	162.2	161.6	155.5	+ 0.6	+ 6.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.0	16.2	17.4	+ 0.8	- 0.4
Health Services	48.5	48.1	45.1	+ 0.4	+ 3.4
Hospitals	16.7	16.6	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Educational Services	12.1	14.0	12.0	- 1.9	+ 0.1
Total Government	169.2	173.8	160.3	- 4.6	+ 8.9
Total Federal Government	17.1	16.9	13.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.7
Total State and Local Government	152.1	156.9	146.9	- 4.8	+ 5.2
Total State Government	54.0	55.0	50.9	- 1.0	+ 3.1
State Government Education	17.5	18.6	15.7	- 1.1	+ 1.8
Other State Government	36.5	36.4	35.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Total Local Government	98.1	101.9	96.0	- 3.8	+ 2.1
Local Government Education	62.2	66.8	62.0	- 4.6	+ 0.2
Other Local Government	35.9	35.1	34.0	+ 0.8	+ 1.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1990

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
MANUFACTURING	299.1	298.8	302.0	358.90	355.59	352.31	40.6	40.5	41.4	8.84	8.78	8.51
DURABLE GOODS	103.5	103.1	103.6	385.58	381.18	370.18	42.7	42.4	42.5	9.03	8.99	8.71
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	12.8	13.0	330.91	326.51	331.93	42.1	41.7	41.7	7.86	7.83	7.96
Furniture and Fixtures	3.3	3.4	3.6	281.11	284.97	286.79	40.8	41.3	42.3	6.89	6.90	6.78
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	8.8	8.2	439.18	445.41	415.39	43.7	44.1	42.3	10.05	10.10	9.82
Fabricated Metal Products	12.9	12.8	12.7	368.26	361.79	368.51	41.8	41.3	42.8	8.81	8.76	8.61
Industrial Machinery And Equip.	26.5	26.6	26.4	418.28	410.45	395.60	43.3	42.8	43.0	9.66	9.59	9.20
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.1	4.3	431.61	427.45	416.78	45.1	44.9	45.5	9.57	9.52	9.16
Electronic And Other Elec. Equip.	16.4	16.3	17.4	339.01	336.56	341.46	40.6	40.5	42.0	8.35	8.31	8.13
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	358.48	348.47	378.12	43.4	42.6	46.0	8.26	8.18	8.22
NONDURABLE GOODS	195.6	195.7	198.4	345.23	342.46	342.72	39.5	39.5	40.8	8.74	8.67	8.40
Food and Kindred Products	11.1	11.0	10.6	298.28	297.28	307.57	37.1	37.3	40.1	8.04	7.97	7.67
Textile Mill Products	89.0	89.3	91.7	332.05	328.84	323.93	40.2	40.2	40.9	8.26	8.18	7.92
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	23.6	23.5	25.6	334.11	331.40	334.14	39.4	39.5	41.1	8.48	8.39	8.13
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	23.8	24.0	25.1	349.86	342.86	326.80	40.4	40.1	40.0	8.66	8.55	8.17
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.9	8.5	292.73	300.53	303.68	40.1	41.0	41.6	7.30	7.33	7.30
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.7	13.6	11.2	343.60	338.23	341.82	41.1	40.8	42.2	8.36	8.29	8.10
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.2	8.3	8.9	299.38	298.45	296.79	39.6	39.9	40.6	7.56	7.48	7.31
Apparel and Other Textile Products	35.4	35.7	36.9	218.16	219.23	216.97	36.3	36.6	37.8	6.01	5.99	5.74
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.8	7.9	9.0	207.80	208.15	206.75	35.4	35.4	36.4	5.87	5.88	5.68
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.8	10.9	11.8	195.47	197.64	189.07	36.4	36.6	37.0	5.37	5.40	5.11
Paper and Allied Products	11.7	11.6	11.4	552.10	548.68	569.70	42.6	42.5	45.0	12.96	12.91	12.66
Printing and Publishing	6.2	6.3	6.3	354.54	353.78	345.73	38.0	38.0	38.5	9.33	9.31	8.98
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.7	21.5	22.3	484.96	481.38	500.49	39.3	39.2	41.5	12.34	12.28	12.06

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

June, 1990

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
All Manufacturing	15.2	15.0	14.7	348.30	345.71	364.72
Durable Goods	9.3	9.3	9.0	388.41	383.04	361.26
Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.7	5.7	282.33	286.57	369.57

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
All Manufacturing	37.9	37.7	39.6	9.19	9.17	9.21
Durable Goods	41.9	41.5	40.5	9.27	9.23	8.92
Nondurable Goods	31.3	31.7	38.1	9.02	9.04	9.70

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
All Manufacturing	18.4	18.8	18.7	383.66	383.24	359.80
Durable Goods	8.8	9.0	8.9	364.91	367.92	345.65
Fabricated Metals	2.3	2.3	2.1	377.12	386.31	363.32
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	1.6	1.7	1.7	386.32	380.64	379.32
Nondurable Goods	9.6	9.8	9.8	401.04	397.03	372.02
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	354.46	348.59	315.83
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.2	1.3	201.63	206.19	206.92

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
All Manufacturing	42.3	42.3	41.5	9.07	9.06	8.67
Durable Goods	41.8	42.0	41.1	8.73	8.76	8.41
Fabricated Metal Products	43.1	43.7	42.1	8.75	8.84	8.63
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	42.5	42.2	43.7	9.09	9.02	8.68
Nondurable Goods	42.8	42.6	41.8	9.37	9.32	8.90
Textile Mill Products	42.4	42.1	40.7	8.36	8.28	7.76
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.7	39.2	40.1	5.21	5.26	5.16

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TABLE 12 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

June, 1990

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
All Manufacturing	75.7	76.5	79.6	360.96	360.14	343.61
Durable Goods	24.2	24.3	24.5	418.51	416.74	388.00
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	10.0	10.0	10.1	470.93	467.16	432.06
Special Industry Machinery	3.0	3.0	3.2	421.52	428.61	412.68
Nondurable Goods	51.5	52.2	55.1	334.40	334.00	324.42
Textile Mill Products	25.3	25.9	28.5	334.11	332.07	329.21
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	7.4	7.8	8.5	344.43	337.39	339.47
Knitting Mills	1.1	1.3	1.4	282.00	278.63	256.31
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.8	2.7	2.8	327.22	330.44	332.44
Apparel and Other Textile Product	6.6	6.7	7.2	215.26	217.74	208.12
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	.8	.8	1.0	173.85	176.40	167.29
Chemicals and Allied Products	5.5	5.5	5.5	459.19	454.02	434.72

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989	Jun. 1990	May 1990	Jun. 1989
All Manufacturing	41.3	41.3	41.2	8.74	8.72	8.34
Durable Goods	44.1	44.1	43.4	9.49	9.45	8.94
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	45.9	45.8	45.1	10.26	10.20	9.58
Special Industry Machinery	44.7	45.5	45.5	9.43	9.42	9.07
Nondurable Goods	40.0	40.0	40.3	8.36	8.35	8.05
Textile Mill Products	40.4	40.3	41.1	8.27	8.24	8.01
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	41.2	40.6	41.5	8.36	8.31	8.18
Knitting Mills	37.4	37.2	36.1	7.54	7.49	7.10
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	40.8	41.1	43.4	8.02	8.04	7.66
Apparel and Other Textile Product	38.1	38.2	37.5	5.65	5.70	5.55
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	34.7	35.0	35.9	5.01	5.04	4.66
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.4	42.0	41.8	10.83	10.81	10.40

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
JUNE, 1990

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JUNE 1990	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989	JUNE 1990	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989	JUNE 1990	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989
Abbeville	6,380	6,990	6,910	3,650	3,680	3,660	2,730	3,310	3,250
Aiken	53,900	53,800	54,000	19,000	19,000	19,200	34,900	34,800	34,800
Allendale	3,640	3,730	3,530	1,370	1,370	1,360	2,270	2,360	2,170
Anderson	53,100	53,700	54,600	20,000	20,200	20,800	33,100	33,500	33,800
Bamberg	4,800	4,800	4,510	1,540	1,530	1,570	3,260	3,270	2,940
Barnwell	7,780	7,800	7,810	3,170	3,120	3,440	4,610	4,680	4,370
beaufort	35,330	35,460	35,120	960	960	1,080	34,370	34,500	34,040
Berkeley	27,200	27,000	25,500	6,700	6,600	6,600	20,500	20,400	18,900
Calhoun	3,530	3,520	4,120	1,690	1,670	2,270	1,840	1,850	1,850
Charleston	162,900	161,800	154,100	9,500	9,300	9,400	153,400	152,500	144,700
Cherokee	19,070	19,220	18,870	9,320	9,290	9,350	9,750	9,930	9,520
Chester	12,630	12,620	12,960	6,760	6,750	7,040	5,870	5,870	5,920
Chesterfield	14,210	14,300	14,150	7,770	7,790	7,870	6,440	6,510	6,280
Clarendon	7,040	7,190	6,820	1,460	1,700	1,450	5,580	5,490	5,370
Colleton	10,720	10,660	10,540	2,670	2,660	2,560	8,050	8,000	7,980
Darlington	22,590	22,620	21,790	7,750	7,760	7,700	14,840	14,860	14,090
Dillon	8,990	9,630	9,050	3,800	3,800	3,820	5,190	5,830	5,230
Dorchester	20,300	20,300	18,700	5,000	5,000	4,900	15,300	15,300	13,800
Edgefield	4,560	4,730	4,710	2,030	2,120	2,160	2,530	2,610	2,550
Fairfield	8,290	8,290	8,400	3,160	3,170	3,420	5,130	5,120	4,980
Florence	54,000	54,400	53,600	13,300	13,300	13,100	40,700	41,100	40,500
Georgetown	17,330	17,210	17,170	4,580	4,530	4,470	12,750	12,680	12,700
Greenville	197,000	196,400	191,900	50,300	50,600	52,900	146,700	145,800	139,000
Greenwood	29,850	29,980	29,500	11,280	11,240	11,290	18,570	18,740	18,210
Hampton	5,930	5,960	5,760	1,830	1,840	1,860	4,100	4,120	3,900
Horry	70,410	68,190	68,470	5,700	5,760	6,060	64,710	62,430	62,410
Jasper	4,030	4,100	3,970	360	360	370	3,670	3,740	3,600
Kershaw	16,710	16,720	16,740	6,440	6,440	6,370	10,270	10,280	10,370
Lancaster	18,870	18,920	18,710	8,130	8,160	8,160	10,740	10,760	10,550
Laurens	20,770	20,900	20,710	7,890	7,840	8,380	12,880	13,060	12,330
Lee	3,910	3,950	3,640	1,340	1,340	1,380	2,570	2,610	2,260
Lexington	57,300	56,800	57,200	14,000	13,800	14,400	43,300	43,000	42,800
McCormick	2,250	2,260	2,320	760	760	830	1,490	1,500	1,490
Marion	12,670	12,730	12,490	6,380	6,340	6,410	6,290	6,390	6,080
Marlboro	10,090	10,110	9,010	5,220	5,140	4,390	4,870	4,970	4,620
Newberry	11,520	11,770	11,720	4,750	4,820	5,100	6,770	6,950	6,620
Oconee	25,330	25,430	24,830	10,310	10,270	9,930	15,020	15,160	14,900
Orangeburg	31,710	31,710	30,260	10,080	10,040	9,640	21,630	21,670	20,620
Pickens	34,700	34,600	34,600	12,100	12,200	12,400	22,600	22,400	22,200
Richland	185,900	185,800	184,100	15,000	14,900	14,600	170,900	170,900	169,500
Saluda	3,580	3,580	3,540	1,440	1,420	1,460	2,140	2,160	2,080
Spartanburg	108,900	108,900	107,700	38,600	38,100	39,900	70,300	70,800	67,800
Sumter	34,860	34,570	33,110	10,000	9,970	9,990	24,860	24,600	23,120
Union	10,630	10,550	10,910	5,590	5,540	5,990	5,040	5,010	4,920
Williamsburg	11,290	11,210	11,670	5,080	5,090	5,510	6,210	6,120	6,160
York	48,600	48,400	47,900	13,100	13,100	13,400	35,500	35,300	34,500

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
JUNE, 1990

AREA:	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUNE 1990	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989	JUNE 1990	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989	JUNE 1990	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989
ABBEVILLE....	9,990	10,510	10,580	660	570	710	6.6	5.4	6.7
AIKEN.....	65,380	64,040	64,140	2,650	2,380	3,100	4.1	3.7	4.8
ALLENDALE....	5,430	5,370	5,160	340	290	360	6.2	5.4	7.0
ANDERSON MSA.	71,350	69,260	71,230	4,270	3,070	3,690	6.0	4.4	5.2
BAMBERG.....	7,270	7,000	6,630	560	460	530	7.6	6.6	8.0
BARNWELL.....	9,600	9,390	9,150	910	890	700	9.5	9.4	7.7
BEAUFORT.....	38,940	38,090	37,900	1,180	1,010	1,190	3.0	2.7	3.1
BERKELEY.....	55,990	53,870	52,200	1,940	1,640	2,240	3.5	3.1	4.3
CALHOUN.....	4,720	4,690	5,210	290	300	350	6.1	6.3	6.7
CHARLESTON...	151,230	145,100	141,970	5,900	4,680	7,650	3.9	3.2	5.4
CHEROKEE.....	25,080	24,380	23,910	1,720	1,380	1,240	6.9	5.6	5.2
CHESTER.....	15,410	14,630	15,300	1,630	1,150	1,440	10.6	7.9	9.4
CHESTERFIELD.	21,390	20,670	20,790	1,190	830	1,110	5.5	4.0	5.3
CLARENDON....	12,760	12,380	12,020	860	580	870	6.8	4.6	7.2
COLLETON.....	19,270	18,430	18,430	1,030	730	970	5.3	3.9	5.3
DARLINGTON...	30,300	29,350	28,840	1,740	1,420	2,040	5.7	4.9	7.1
DILLON.....	14,310	14,560	14,130	980	830	1,170	6.8	5.7	8.3
DORCHESTER...	39,350	37,870	36,360	1,430	1,230	1,310	3.6	3.2	3.6
EDGEFIELD....	7,330	7,430	7,360	320	410	390	4.3	5.6	5.3
FAIRFIELD....	11,310	10,940	11,060	910	760	710	8.0	7.0	6.4
FLORENCE MSA.	59,090	57,710	57,580	2,930	2,360	3,270	5.0	4.1	5.7
GEORGETOWN...	22,530	21,760	22,030	1,390	1,210	1,550	6.1	5.6	7.0
GREENVILLE...	184,100	178,490	177,500	7,010	5,780	6,880	3.8	3.2	3.9
GREENWOOD....	30,150	29,330	29,790	1,820	1,520	2,340	6.0	5.2	7.9
HAMPTON.....	8,020	7,790	7,610	460	400	460	5.7	5.1	6.0
HORRY.....	80,590	75,410	76,070	3,840	3,500	3,580	4.8	4.6	4.7
JASPER.....	7,150	6,860	6,930	310	220	330	4.3	3.2	4.8
KERSHAW.....	20,000	19,510	19,830	1,230	1,130	1,450	6.1	5.8	7.3
LANCASTER....	26,560	25,440	25,570	2,060	1,410	1,750	7.7	5.5	6.8
LAURENS.....	25,390	24,800	24,800	1,450	1,250	1,360	5.7	5.0	5.5
LEE.....	9,680	9,370	8,960	580	460	530	5.9	4.9	5.9
LEXINGTON....	98,610	96,150	96,020	3,570	3,530	3,230	3.6	3.7	3.4
McCORMICK....	3,090	3,040	3,100	280	280	250	8.9	9.1	8.1
MARION.....	15,360	14,980	15,270	1,260	1,140	1,740	8.2	7.6	11.4
MARLBORO.....	14,250	13,780	12,930	1,320	1,130	1,660	9.2	8.2	12.8
NEWBERRY.....	15,310	15,110	15,170	930	760	1,000	6.1	5.0	6.6
OCONEE.....	30,790	30,060	29,660	1,550	1,330	1,560	5.0	4.4	5.3
ORANGEBURG...	41,860	40,900	39,980	2,220	2,180	3,150	5.3	5.3	7.9
PICKENS.....	52,040	50,110	50,290	2,510	1,800	2,560	4.8	3.6	5.1
RICHLAND.....	147,030	142,370	144,450	5,590	4,530	6,360	3.8	3.2	4.4
SALUDA.....	8,280	8,090	7,840	490	510	360	5.9	6.3	4.6
SPARTANBURG..	120,120	116,590	114,850	5,600	4,890	4,500	4.7	4.2	3.9
SUMTER.....	39,900	38,210	37,030	2,340	1,850	2,390	5.9	4.8	6.5
UNION.....	14,590	14,340	14,580	1,070	1,000	940	7.3	7.0	6.4
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,840	17,120	17,790	1,230	1,010	1,250	6.9	5.9	7.0
YORK.....	75,520	73,220	72,200	3,570	2,980	3,970	4.7	4.1	5.5
CHAS MSA.....	246,570	236,840	230,520	9,260	7,550	11,190	3.8	3.2	4.9
COLA MSA.....	245,640	238,510	240,470	9,160	8,050	9,590	3.7	3.4	4.0
GRNV MSA.....	356,260	345,190	342,640	15,120	12,460	13,940	4.2	3.6	4.1
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,784.3	1,728.4	1,720.1	87.1	72.7	90.2	4.9	4.2	5.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JUNE, 1990

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUN. 1990	MAY 1990	JUN. 1989	JUN. 1990	MAY 1990	JUN. 1989	JUN. 1990	MAY 1990	JUN. 1989
ANDERSON	13,800	13,330	13,740	1,070	770	930	7.8	5.8	6.8
CHARLESTON	40,470	38,840	37,990	1,540	1,220	2,000	3.8	3.1	5.3
COLUMBIA	48,040	46,450	47,250	2,180	1,770	2,480	4.5	3.8	5.2
FLORENCE	16,290	15,920	15,870	760	610	850	4.7	3.9	5.4
GREENVILLE	35,740	34,610	34,460	1,630	1,340	1,600	4.6	3.9	4.6
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	14,620	13,690	13,800	490	440	450	3.3	3.2	3.3
NORTH CHARLESTON	24,130	23,070	22,840	1,430	1,140	1,860	5.9	4.9	8.1
ROCK HILL	24,060	23,300	23,030	1,350	1,130	1,500	5.6	4.8	6.5
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,550	23,810	23,440	1,370	1,200	1,110	5.6	5.0	4.7
SUMTER	12,100	11,590	11,230	730	580	740	6.0	5.0	6.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1989 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 12) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.